## Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

April 1, 2009

The Honorable David Obey Chairman Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee 2358-B Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

## Dear Chairman Obey:

As you begin work on the FY 2010 appropriations bills, we are writing to respectfully request that you include \$700 million for the Title X national family planning program in the chairman's mark. While the FY 2009 Title X increase of \$7.5 million to \$307.5 million was a step in the right direction, it only begins to address the inadequate funding provided for this program over the past 28 years. For example, had funding for the Title X program kept up with the rate of inflation since 1980, it would have been funded at \$759 million instead of the \$283 million in FY2007. Years of stagnant funding have left the program without the resources needed to keep up with medical inflation, increased demand for services, and new technologies to better allow clients to meet their basic primary health care needs.

Widespread use of contraceptives continues to be a critical component of basic preventive health care for women and has been the driving force in reducing national rates of unintended pregnancies, STDs, and abortion. Contraceptive use has also led to dramatic declines in maternal and infant mortality rates and has vastly improved maternal and infant health. Publicly supported family planning services, such as those provided by Title X, help women plan the number and timing of their pregnancies, thereby helping to prevent approximately 1.3 million unplanned pregnancies each year, nearly half of which would otherwise end in abortion. Unfortunately, many American women do not have access to family planning services. A recent study from the Guttmacher Institute found that low-income women are four times more likely to experience an unplanned pregnancy than higher-income women are.

Today, more than 17 million women need publicly supported contraceptive care – a number which continues to grow. Many of these women rely on Title X-funded health centers to provide high-quality family planning services and other preventive health care they could otherwise not afford and likely would not get. Title X is a vital part of our nation's public health infrastructure, serving nearly five million low-income women and men at more than 4,400 state and county health departments, hospital-based clinics, family planning councils, and Planned Parenthood clinics that receive these funds. In addition to providing contraceptive services and supplies, Title X clinics provide other basic preventive health services.

In 2006, Title X-funded clinics provided 2.5 million Pap tests, 2.4 million breast exams, 5.2 million STD tests, and 652,426 confidential HIV tests.

A 2005 government review of the Title X family planning program confirms that the program serves a unique and valuable purpose, is cost-effective, and is effectively managed. For example, for every public dollar invested in family planning, \$4.02 is saved in Medicaid costs for pregnancy and newborn care alone. Despite the fact that Title X is one of the nation's best and most cost-effective public health success stories, without additional funding, Title X clinics will be unable to meet the growing demand for care and provide quality preventive services, such as rapid HIV tests and chlamydia screening. The combination of dramatic price increases for contraceptives in recent years and the approval of a costly HPV vaccine pose significant barriers to providing these quality services.

While we are mindful of the many competing budget priorities, we urge you to invest in programs that promote public health and at the same time save scarce public health dollars, such as Title X. An investment of \$700 million for Title X in the FY2010 LHHS measure will go a long way toward expanding access to cost-effective health care for low-income women and men. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Member of Congress

arolyn/B. Maloney Member of Congress

George Miller

Member of Congress

Louise McIntosh Slaughter

Member of Congress

Lois Capps

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

David Wu Member of Congress

Sander M Levin Member of Congress Mazie K. Hirono
Member of Congress

Rick Boucher

Member of Congress

Jim/McDermott Member of Congress Howard L. Berman Member of Congress

Susan A. Davis Member of Congress

Janice D. Schakowsky Member of Congress

Raul M. Grijalva Member of Congress

Dennis Moore Member of Congress Chaka-Fattah
Member of Congress

Sam Farr Member of Congress

Rick Larsen Member of Congress Jerrold Nadler
Member of Congress

Elgah E. Cummings
Member of Congress

Joe Courtney
Member of Congress

Maurice D. Hinchey Member of Congress

Robert (1) Scott
Member of Congress

Ellen O. Tauscher Member of Congress Allyson Y. Schwartz Member of Congress Neil aberombie

Neil Abercrombie Member of Congress William D. Delahunt Member of Congress

Shelley Berkley Member of Congress

Chris Van Hollen Member of Congress

Grace F. Napolitano

Linda T. Sanchez
Member of Congress

Member of Congress

David Loebsack Member of Congress

Paul W. Hodes Member of Congress ames A. Himes Member of Congress

Adam Smith

Member of Congress

John A. Yarmuth Member of Congress

Gene Green
Member of Congress

Anthony D. Weiner Member of Congress

Kathy Caster
Member of Congress

Emanuel Cleaver Member of Congress Paris O. Matsui

Doris O. Matsui Member of Congress

Bill Pascrell, Jr.

Member of Congress

Peter Welch

Member of Congress

Bruce Braley

Member of Congress

Michael McMahon

Member of Congress

Mike Thompson
Member of Congress

Mydia Velázquez
Member of Congress

Debbie Wasserman Schultz
Member of Congress

John Hall Member of Congress

ared Polis Member of Congress

Gerry Connolly
Member of Congress

Gary Peters
Member of Congress

Gerald McNerney Member of Congress

Rush Holt

Member of Congress

Dennis Kucinich Member of Congress